LEWISTOWN REPUBCLIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
H. EISENBISE, & } Editors.
H. J. WALTERS, }
Market Street, West of the Diamond.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year in advance; Two dollars and twenty-five cents at the end of six months; or Two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed until the expiration of the year.

Most kinds of country produce taken on subscription. No subscription received for less than six months, and in no case will a paper be discontinued until all arrearages are cancelled.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All letters addressed to the editors, to receivent ention must be POST-PAID.

Bank Note List.

Exhibiting the value of Bank Notes in Philadelphia.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Relief Notes,	1¼a1¾
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Moyamensing,	par
Manufacturers' and Mechanics'	par
Pennsylvania,	par
Germantown,	par
Delaware County,	par
Chester County,	par
Montgomery County,	par
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County,	par
Doylestown,	par
Easton,	par
Berks County Bank,	no s.
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	¾
Northampton,	no sale
Miners' Bank of Pottsville,	1
Lebanon,	¾
Lancaster Bank,	p
Lancaster County Bank,	p
Columbia Bridge Company,	¾
Middletown,	¾
Harrisburg,	¾
Carlisle,	¾
Northumberland,	par
Wyoming,	1
Pittsburg Notes,	¾
York,	¾
Gettysburg,	¾
Chambersburg,	¾
Waynesburg,	1½
Brownsville,	1½
Erie,	1½
Honesdale,	¾
Susquehanna County,	40
Lewistown,	1½
West Branch,	1¼
Towanda,	no s.
DELAWARE. All solvent Banks,	par
VIRGINIA. All solvent Banks,	¾dis
except the Wheeling banks which are at	1¼dis

NEW YORK.

City Banks,	par a ⅛
Tenth Ward, &c.	fraud
Commercial Bank of Buffalo,	30
Rochester,	1
Newberg,	¼
Exchange Bank Poughkeepsie,	fraud
Lansingburg,	1
Troy,	½

NEW JERSEY.

All solvent Banks,	par
except New Hope Bridge.	¾

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Banks,	¼
Patapsco Banks,	½
Mineral Bank,	1
Hagerstown,	1
Westminster,	1½
Williamsport,	1
Cumberland,	10
Salisbury,	1
Frederick County Bank,	¾

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City,	½
Georgetown,	½
Farmers' & Mechanics',	½
All others broke.	

OHIO.

Lancaster Ohio Bank	
All other solvent banks	par

Joseph Alexander,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his office to Main street, one door east of E. L. Benedict's office. 33

SADDLE, HARNESS, and TRUNK MAKING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, on Market street, in the building formerly occupied by J. Evans as a Ghair shop, and next door to Dr, Jas. Culbertson's Office, where he is prepared to manufacture of the best materials and on the shortest notice,
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
and all other articles in his line of business.
The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to him shall be neatly done and on as accommodating terms as at any other shop in the county.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
October 25–43.

Money Makes the Mare Go.

Side Hill Ploughs at	$6 00
Bull Ploughs	6 50 to 7 00
Bar Share Ploughs	12 00 to 13 00
Corn Ploughs	4 00 to 5 00.

Plain Common Castings at 3 cents per pound—other castings in proportion.
Carriage and Buggy Axles fitted in the neatest manner—also Wagon Boxes of every size constantly on hand.
Boring, Turning, and Finishing done very cheap. Brass Castings made to order. Also Hydrants, Fire-Plugs and Stop-cocks for Water Works. Please call at Cold Foundry in Lewistown and see for yourselves. JOHN R. WEEKES.
Jan 24 '44 tf

The Republican,

VOL. 2. LEWISTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1844. NO. 13.

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Our next Congressman--Dr. Joseph Henderson--his Military services.

As there are many persons in this Congressional District who are unacquainted with Dr. HENDESON's military services, we have collected such facts connected with his participation in the last war as came within our reach, and publish them for the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact that the Doctor who such imperishable laurels on the field of Chippewa.

So retired and unobtrusive has he lived since his last election to Congress that little is now known among the people generally about the signal services he rendered his country in the hour of need.

We have seldom heard of sterner courage or cooler bravery than he displayed during the hottest of the battle, when his brave men were falling thick around him, and when the slaughter was ended, and Victory perched upon the American flag, he laid down his sword and took up the surgeon's knife and dressed the wounds of the brave men who survived the injuries they had received in this hard contested struggle with a cruel and relentless enemy.

Dr. Henderson not only excels as a brave man upon the field of battle, and a skilful and attentive physician among wounded soldiers, and at the bedside of the sick, but he is a scientific man in every sense of the word, and well acquainted with the affairs of government, and above all, he entertains those stern republican principles, which, when fairly carried out, can never fail to bring prosperity and happiness to our country, and perpetuate that liberty for which he risked his all on the plains of Chippewa:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, the man who has never been beaten, either on the battle or political field, is now again before you for a seat in the next Congress.—You have elected him twice, and will you not elect him again by a majority larger than was ever given to any man in this district? You could not have a more honest or better man to represent you. We do not ask you to support him merely because he fought his way to fame, but he is more than equal to JOHN BLANCHARD,

"Who was revelling day and night
On flowery beds of ease,
While the gallant Captain led the fight
And sailed through bloody seas."

SKETCH

Of Doctor Joseph Henderson's Military career, during the last War.

It is well known to those, who are most intimately acquainted with Doctor Joseph Henderson, the DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, IN THIS DISTRICT, that modesty the charm of real excellence, forms a distinguishing trait in his character. He certainly rendered important services to his country during the War. But so far is he from being the trumpeter of his own fame, that he appears not only to be unconscious of the magnitude of these services, but actually to underrate them. In his intercourse with his most intimate friends he has never been known to make them a theme of conversation. His nearest neighbors have yet to hear him even alluding to them. But true merit is never permitted to remain long concealed, and when disclosed, inevitably receives its just reward.

The truth of the following brief sketch of Dr. Henderson's services, during the late war, will be vouched for by living witnesses, who were his companions in arms, who braved with him the danger and shared with him the glory of contending, on the field of battle, for the liberties and honor of his country.

In 1812, Joseph Henderson was appointed through the friendly influence of Mr. Gregg, then a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, first Lieutenant in the Army and enlisted into the service upwards of one hundred and twenty effective men at different stations. In the spring of 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and marched a detachment of two hundred to Buffaloe. Having crossed the Niagara with this force he was present at the surrender of Fort Erie to the American forces.

At the plains of Chippewa, on the night previous to the memorable action, in which victory crowned the American arms with lasting renown, he commanded the guard next the enemy at the Bridge over Dead Creek. From daylight the next morning, until the battle commenced, he was constantly annoyed by parties of the British, who crept up under the cover of the bank and fired upon the guard, by which he had several of his men killed and wounded. When the whole force of the enemy crossed the Chippewa Creek, and appeared on the plain, Captain Henderson dismissed the guard, formed his company, and marched with the First Brigade under Gen'l. Scott across Dead Creek, under a destructive fire of Artillery, which the enemy brought to bear upon the Brigade. When formed for action, Captain Henderson, was stationed nearly opposite the British Regulars, composed of Royal Scots, a corps, which had hitherto been deemed invincible. After a short sanguinary action the enemy attempted to decide the contest with the bayonet, but were broken before they came within 50 yards and completely routed. In this affair he had five of his men killed and upwards of twenty more or less wounded. As there was no Surgeon, belonging to the Regiment, present on the occasion, Captain Henderson being a Physician, dressed his own wounded.

In the disastrous battle of Lundy's Lane, he was not engaged, being off duty at the time, in common with many brave men, in consequence of indisposition, arising from the nature of their provisions.

After the retreat of the American forces to Fort Erie, an attempt was made by two companies of the British to cut off Captain Henderson's guard, which was stationed in the woods at the distance of half a mile from the Fort. There a bloody encounter ensued, in which he displayed his usual skill and bravery. Attacked by surprise, and by a vastly superior force, he lost, in the engagement which ensued, nearly the one half of his men; but nevertheless retreated with good order.

After a desperate attempt by the British, to take the fort by storm (in which they suffered a signal defeat) our forces were closely besieged for nearly fifty days by a very superior force, during which time they were constantly annoyed by a destructive fire of cannon shot and shells from the enemy's batteries by which and the severe duty, together with the want of regular food, they became greatly reduced in number and strength.

Previous to the Sortie at Fort Erie which was made upon the enemy's works, Capt. Henderson was sent down the Niagara River, on the American side, with a detachment under Col. Brady, to a diversion in favor of the Fort, under pretence of crossing behind Grand Island. It had its desired effect. The enemy's guns were spiked and their works demolished, before they had time to recover from the panic. The result of this manoeuvre, to the success of which Captain Henderson greatly contributed, exerted an important influence upon the subsequent operations of our forces in that quarter. It at once relieved our army from a most trying situation and enabled it to cross the Niagara unmolested to Buffaloe.

From Buffaloe Captain Henderson was sent in the month of November, with a detachment under Colonel Brady to the defence of Sackett's Harbor, where our fleet under Commodore Chauncey was blockaded, and two of our vessels of war, recently built were in danger of being destroyed as soon as the ice would enable the enemy to cross. On the expedition, Captain Henderson's line of march was, for a great part of the way through a wilderness flooded with ice and water. The roads were so tramped up, that the detachment were only able to advance nine or ten miles a day, and were some days obliged to wade to the knees in mud and slough. The baggage wagons having broken down they were often compelled to pass the night in the snow and rain, without shelter and sometimes without provision. At the Harbor they encamped in a deep snow for two weeks, not having Barracks provided for their accommodation. There Captain Henderson continued on duty until the spring of 1815, and when peace was proclaimed, returned to private life.

This is a plain, but true account of Joseph Henderson's military career during the late war. Pennsylvania will ever feel proud of the achievements performed by the Regiment under the command of her distinguished son, the brave Col. Brady. Captain Henderson's company belonged to his Regiment. They were exposed to the same dangers—performed the same services—reaped the same victories—and are both entitled to the gratitude of their patriotic fellow countrymen.

☞ The following extract of a letter from Col. Worth, the gallant aid of Gen Scott, written to a gentlemen of this district, places the character and conduct of Captain Henderson on an eminence beyond the reach of all the missiles of political assailants, and furnishes an additional testimonial of his claims, if not on the gratitude at least on the justice of his countrymen.

"A few days before the campaign of 1814 opened on the Niagara frontier, two companies of the 22d joined the head quarters and were temporally attached to the gallant 9th. The enemy's country was entered on the morning of the 11th, and the battle of Chippewa fought on the 5th July. It is presumed no American is ignorant of the result of that severely contested and brilliant action; the victory was complete—the enemy routed at all points were swept from the field leaving their wounded with the victors—the American troops, (Gen. Scott's brigade, sustained by Towsons artillery, no other corps having reached the field in season to participate) all behaved with the highest degree of gallantry and good conduct.—None more so than the two companies above mentioned. The wounded of both armies being collected and placed in lines convenient to the medical staff, alternately gave their attention to comrade and foe—devoted as this class of officers was (and ever is) their limited number was insufficient to afford as prompt aid as was desirable to some six or seven hundred wounded men. It was not probably known to other than some one personal friend that Capt. Henderson of the 22d who we had seen so gallantly leading his company into battle, had been bred to the medical profession, until producing a case of instruments he was discovered using lancet and knife as steadily as he had a few hours before wielded his sword. If ever a man's feelings were a subject of envy, his certainly were at that moment, in being able to minister to the sufferings of the brave fellows, he had headed in a hard fought and victorious battle—he dressed the wounds of the men of his own company. Very truly

yours, &c.
W. J. WORTH.

Frankfort, August 10th, 1834."

GEN. LEAVENWORTH'S LETTTER

to a citizen of this District:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5, 1834.

Dear Sir:

It affords me great pleasure to reply to your note of this date. Capt Joseph Henderson commanded one of three companies of the 22d regiment of infantry which were placed under my command at Buffaloe (N. Y.) some time previous to the battle of Chippewa. The men of those companies were recruits enlisted in Pennsylvania. They fought under my command (attached to the 9th regiment of infantry) in the battle of Chippewa. No troops ever behaved better on any occasion I recollect distinctly the cool and collected manner in which that part of my command discharged their duty. When the smoke had obscured the view of the enemy above the waist, I remember seeing those men drop on one knee and take deliberate aim and fire under the smoke. Capt. Henderson behaved in the most gallant manner in the battle; and he was indefatigable in his exertions to prepare his company for action; to effect which he drilled his men on some occasions, till ten or eleven o'clock at night, and perhaps later. He is entitled to the; credit of "well done good and faithful servant" of the people, and our republican institutions. With great respect

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
H. LEAVENWORTH
Brigadier Gen. U. S. A.

Dr. Henderson.

In announcing the nomination of Dr. Henderson as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, the Huntingdon Globe says:—

"The candidate of the Democracy is a man of strong and vigorous mind, and of the most irreproachable moral character.—He is honest and capable; and the people of the District may rest assured that their honor and best interests will be faithfully maintained by the brave soldier who bared his breast to the enemy in some of the bloodiest contests of the late war.

"Captain Henderson is personally known in every county of the district, and universally esteemed for his many private virtues and stern public integrity. He will be triumphantly elected."

The Hollidaysburg Beacon Light says:

"Dr. Henderson has been already tried as a Representative, and the present nomination is only another proof of the satisfaction of his constituents with the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office. We hail his nomination as an earnest of success, and will go into the contest conscious not only of having a candidate every way worthy of our support, but of one with whom success is as certain now as it was in the days of bank panic and distress.

"The coons have placed in nomination John Blanchard, Esq., of Centre. Mr. Blanchard is an honorable and worthy opponent, and while we honor the candor of the party in thus placing in nomination as the representative of their principles an avowed Federalist, we regret, on Mr. B.'s account, that they had not the magnanimity to nominate him when he had a fair chance of being elected, but was thrust aside to make way for a man with scarce a tithe of his talents, to be taken up now when defeat is almost inevitable."

The Hollidaysburg Standard thus truly speaks of that purity of heart and modesty which are distinguishing traits in his character, and does nothing more than justice to modest and unassuming merit:

"It will be recollected that some eight weeks since, we urged the propriety of nominating Dr. Henderson, as one most certain of uniting the people of this district, and as one whom the democracy would feel a just pride in again honoring with their confidence. Our suggestions were responded to almost unanimously. The only question with every one was, will he accept a nomination? Will he leave the calm enjoyments of home, family and friends, and risk his health, and forego the pleasures of private life by accepting a nomination? Those who knew him were aware that he was not ambitious for political distinction, and that his health would not be benefitted by inhaling the confined atmosphere of the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington city, and at their request we took the liberty of writing to Dr. H, asking him on behalf of the democracy of the district to allow his name to be placed in nomination; to this we received his answer, respectfully declining on account of ill health, being then confined to his room from severe indisposition After Dr. Henderson's declination, the names of several other prominent democrats were mentioned in connection with this nomination; but when the the conferees met, the friends of neither could obtain a majority of the conferees;—when a proposition was made and acceded to, that a committee be appointed to wait on Dr. H., at his residence (some ten miles distant) and tender him the nomination, and request his acceptance, which was done, and I reluctantly acceded to on his part.

"It is thus with men of worth and true greatness of soul,—ever unostentatious and retiring; prefering to serve their country in the republican ranks, but when called upon like Cincinnatus from his plough, always ready to obey the commands of the sovereign people. And now that the democracy of this Congressional district will again be led to battle by this WAR WORN VETERAN, we are confident of a glorious victory. His voice was always heard sustaining the cause of our democratic institutions; his ARM, when occasion required, was found nerved in defence of our homes and our firesides, and his bosom bared to receive the bullets of the enemies of our country.

"Such is the man whom the democracy of this Congressional district have selected and whom we are called upon to support with our votes, and which, if we fail to perform, will prove us unworthy of the name of democrats; but this can not, must not, shall not be; Democrats of this Congressional district will not prove ungrateful for the services of the brave soldier who perilled his life on many a hard fought battle field in defence of our homes, and who again risks his health in defence of our republican institutions."

The Juniata Times responds to the nomination of Dr. H., and pledges the Democratic party of Juniata to support him. We have mislaid the paper or we would copy the article. We learn by private sources that this nomination gives universal satisfaction in Centre county. This being the case may proclaim that "ALL IS WELL," with us in the 17th Congressional district. It *must*, it SHALL and WILL BE REDEEMED.

Anecdotes of Capt. Henderson.

Captain Henderson had enlisted a man at Milton, the largest and best looking man in the Regiment, and in the midst of the battle of Chippewa, he received a grape shot in the pit of his stomach, which passed through him and broke his backbone—then he fell back against Captain H. with such force as to knock him down.

Another incident happened at the same battle, which goes to prove the old adage, that "there's many a slip betwixt a cup and lip,"—one of his sharp shooters was taking deadly aim at a British soldier, when suddenly, just as he was about drawing the trigger, a grape shot came along and took off the but of his gun, the man seemed astounded for a moment, but quickly recovering himself, seized one of his dead comrades guns and kept up the work of picking off the red coats with his usual coolness, stooping and firing under the smoke.

Refutation from the right Quarter.

Will the slanderers of Mr. Shunk now retract their falsehoods?

The Native Americans of Philadelphia city and county, at one of their recent meetings passed the following resolution. It is an act of justice. Will the Whigs *now* admit that they have attempted to practice a gross deception upon the people, misrepresenting the opinions and position of Francis R. Shunk? But read the resolution:

Resolved, That the Native American party neither recognize nor endorse as true, the charges brought against the Democratic candidate for Governor, in relation to an alleged speech made by him in Pittsburg, as published, that we desire every American Republican to vote for such candidate for Governor and President as he pleases:—we as a party endorse no *slander* against any man.

Alas! poor coons; your offer to "play second fiddle" to the Native American party is so *contemptible* and *mean* that they will 'recognize' neither you nor your blackguard "*slanders*."

From the Pittsburg Morning Post.

The Flag Slander.

We publish with pleasure, the following card from the officers of the Volunteer Companies that were present during the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the German Church in the 5th Ward:

TO THE PUBLIC.

"We have noticed for some days past, a charge made by the editor of the "American," against FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Esq., that, at the laying of the corner stone of the German Catholic Church, in the fifth Ward, he had trampled on the American Flag, and had it spread out for the Priests and the Procession to walk over it. A more absurd or unfounded charge could not be made against any person, than this, that is now urged against Mr Shunk for the purpose of injuring him in the opinions of his fellow citizens. We were present during the whole of the ceremony of laying the corner stone, as commanders of the Military Companies that were out on the occasion, and we can state from our personal observation, *that no such proceeding took place as the trampling on the American or any other Flag.* There was no National Flag on the ground, nor had any of the Volunteer Companies their flags with them, as it was deemed by us unnecessary to carry them on such an occasion.—Nothing approaching in the most distant manner to what is charged upon Mr. Shunk took place during the whole ceremony, and we regret most sincerely that any one should utter so unfounded a calumny against a gentleman who is esteemed by all who know him as one of our most worthy and patriotic citizens.

HENRY ITIN, Major
LEOPOLD SAHL, Captain.
JOHN N. STRAUB, "
CONRAD MUSLER, "
JOHN ANDEREGG, "
VICTOR GUTZEWILER, Lieu't.
FRANCIS FREYVOGLE, "
PHILIP PFEIL, "
PHILIP VOGEL, "
F. G. HEINMAN, "
JOS. DUBAIL, "
PETER KRAFT, "

Among the above names, we recognize some gentlemen who are prominent members of the *whig party*, and by looking at the programme of the Whig Convention, we see that Maj. ITIN and Capt. SAHL, have been appointed *assistant Marshals* for the grand procession. It cannot be supposed that either of these gentlemen have any political sympathy with Mr. Shunk, or that they would volunteer a contradiction of the calumny, if they did not know that it was one of the most unfounded falsehoods that was ever uttered.

Another Federal Slander Nailed!

The Pittsburg Post of Saturday the 14th of September, says:

"We publish with pleasure the following letter from Mr. SHUNK. Many of his friends will no doubt think that in noticing the unfounded charge, he is treating the hired slanderers with too much consideration. But perhaps it is better that he should for a moment stoop to notice them, and by a candid statement crush the slander on which his enemies build the hope to injure him with his fellow citizens. If the improbable falsehood has obtained any credence with the respectable portion of the community, the following frank and manly letter will correct its effects, and show how unfounded is the charge that Mr. Shunk was in favor of expelling the Bible from the Common Schools."

Pittsburg, Sept. 12, 1842.

Messrs Philips and Sm'th:

Gentlemen:—The opposition papers are crowding accusations against me. The "Pittsburg Gazette" now says that I am hostile to the use of the Bible in Common Schools, and the conclusion the editor draws, is, I am told, for I have not seen his sheet, that I am an enemy to the Bible myself.

The truth is that I am friendly to the use of the Bible in Common Schools, and among my first acts, after I was elected a School Director in 1837 or 1838, I proposed that the Bible should be read in the schools of our ward, which was agreed to by the Board. I do not know whether a record of this proceeding was kept; but I am certain Dr. Fager the Secretary, and the other members of the Board, who were present, remember it.

In conversation I have no doubt said, because it is my opinion, that in Schools where the parents of the children differ with regard to the use of the Bible as a School book, it is well, rather than make that holy book an occasion of unholy strife, not to insist upon its use for this purpose. For the religious education of children be-

longs to their parents and their Sabbath School instructors, and is not in common entrusted to Schoolmasters, whose Scholars generally belong to various denominations. There are many good men who conscientiously believe that it is improper to use the Bible for the purpose of teaching children to read, because, it may be calculated to lessen their reverence for the Sacred Volume. Now, although this is not my opinion, yet I cheerfully accede to others their right to differ from me, and I do not think that this difference of opinion should be made to disturb the harmony of a School, for our Common School System of education depends mainly for success upon the united efforts of the people of the several districts. This opinion I have always freely expressed. It is now made the groundwork of a bitter accusation against me. It is to be regretted that one who has, by his whole life and conversation reverenced the holy Scriptures, who in the good old way was at School advanced from Dilworth's Spelling book to reading in the Testament, and then took rank with the head class by reading in the Bible, should be arraigned before the public as an enemy to, or showing any the remotest disrespect for, the Sacred Volume, because he respects the opinions of those who believe that other books should be used to teach children the art of reading.

I am, yours, respectfully,
FRS. R. SHUNK.

REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Democratic Association.

Col. R. C. Hale's Speech.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Association was held on Friday evening last. After the usual preliminaries, Col. R. C. Hale was called upon to address the Association, which he did to the satisfaction of all, of which he had satisfactory evidence during the delivery of it in the repeated bursts of applause with which he was greeted at intervals. At the conclusion of his remarks, a unanimous call was made upon Col. H. for a copy of his speech for publication. The Colonel consented to prepare it, in compliance with which he has furnished, (to which we invite the attention of all our readers,) the following

ADDRESS:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Democratic Association.—We are in the midst of a political contest of the most exciting interest,—a contest that has convulsed our country throughout the extent of its vast territory. There is also another contest going on in Pennsylvania of no less exciting interest to us, and as the time is rapidly approaching which is to decide who is to be the Governor of this State and who are to be our Representatives in the National and State legislatures, I will call your attention for a short time to the character, claims, and services of the candidates of the Democratic party for these respective offices

FRANCIS R, SHUNK, the candidate of the Democratic party forGovernor, like many here present, is descended from German ancestors, and was born in Montgomery county, then part of Philadelphia co. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, (entering the service at the age of nineteen,) and shared in the dangers and privations of a soldier's life for six years. How strong must have been the patriotism which, for this long period, bore up under the trials and sufferings which ever attended the army of liberty! We build not the claims of our candidate, however, on the services of his father; but surely we have a guarantee that the son of one who fought to achieve our liberties will nobly guard what has been so gloriously conquered.

It is stated that Mr. Shunk, at the age of 13 was compelled to leave school, & for several years worked as a hired hand with the farmers of that neighborhood. Thus, whatever his qualifications are, they are the fruits of his own industry and perseverance. In the course of a few years, part of which time he was engaged in teaching school, Mr. Shunk was admitted to practice law. In the year 1814 he volunteered as a *private soldier*, and marched under the command of Capt. Crane to the defence of Baltimore, and such, at that early day, were his habits of business and industry that, when not engaged in active duty, he was employed as an assistant in the Inspectors department. After his return from the Baltimore campaign, he was elected Assistant Clerk and subsequently Clerk of the House of Representatives. To this responsible and honorable station, Mr. Shunk was frequently re-elected, and by his industry and integrity he brought honor to himself and the station he occupied. No man in Pennsylvania occupying an office of like grade, has been so universally respected and honored by men of all parties as Francis R. Shunk when Clerk of the House of Representatives. To an unusual and remarkable knowledge of the rules governing legislative bodies, and the details of business, he added a practical acquaintance with the statistics and financial condition and resources of the Commonwealth, which enabled him to be of the greatest service to the officers of the House and the Chairman of the several committees. Few, if any of the Representatives, during his Clerkships, but were indebted, more or less, to the practical business knowledge and habits of Mr. Shunk, and his frankness and courtesy always induced him to be as free in rendering, as his previous habits of industry had made him competent to give, the desired assistance.

In the year 1829, Mr. Shunk was appointed Secretary of the Canal Board, a station of great public usefulness at that period when our immense system of public improvements had been fully commenced, and were extending throughout our whole Commonwealth. Here Mr. Shunk acquired a thorough knowledge of our public works, a knowledge of which we may well hope we shall reap the advantage in the high station to which we seek to elevate him.

The election of 1838 was a momentuous period in the history of Pennsylvania. After a contest of unusual warmth the Democratic party succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor by a large majority, and a majority of the members of the Legislature. A Circular was issued by the chairman of the Whig State Committee, calling upon the faithful of that party to treat the election for the time, as though it had not been held. The honorable and honest portion of the party disregarded this circular; and foiled in this attempt the whig Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the hopes of perpetuating the power of the party by giving the disputed seats to the whig claimants from Philadelphia county refused to deliver the returns to the clerk of the House of Representatives, as had been the practice from time immemorial under the existing laws. Fortunately for the rights of the people Francis R. Shunk, a man equal to the emergency, was the Clerk of the House. He immediately issued a circular to the members elect warning them of the projected attempt. The House met, and through the courage and self possession of our worthy Democratic candidate the Treason was foiled, the interests of the people were protected and the legally elected members took their seats. Lasting gratitude is due to him who more than any other man contributed to this triumph of law and order.

On the 15th of January 1839, Mr. Shunk was appointed by Governor Porter, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendant of Common Schools. To this double station, he brought the energy, industry, and acquirements of his previous life, giving vitality to our system of common schools, then for the first time beginning to seize upon the affections of the people. Mr. Shunk, by hard experience, knew too well the difficulties with which the poor had to struggle in obtaining the rudiments of a common education. He spoke at once from the heart to the heart: and his Common School reports have built up a monument of esteem in the hearts of the whole people of Pennsylvania, His first report, made in March 1839, contains sentiments of such pure, American patriotism, that I will read an extract from it:

"This review presents the partial development of a system of instruction which contains within itself a capacity of being extended, and of effecting all the purposes for which it was established. Its foundations are deeply laid. Its energies are derived from the sovereign will of the people, and its objects are the promotion of their welfare, the improvement of the public mind, and the security and perpetuation of our free institutions. Those who do not believe, or affect not to believe in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, sustain their opinions by reference to failures of the experiment to be found in the history of republics. But ours may be said to be the first experiment which has been made upon rational principles, because here the induction that man is capable of self-government is inferred from the developement of the powers of his mind. The general education of the people has already produced and is producing an elevated standard of morals and intelligence of which no parallel can be found in the history of republics, nor, until lately, in the history of the world. and he who determines the fate of this republic by the history of others, without reference to this organic difference in constiution, is as defective in his premises as he is unsound in his conclusions

It is now an admitted principle, that general education and free government mutually sustain each other—that the latter cannot exist permanently without the former, and that the former produces the latter. Every developement of mental power reflects the rights of man, and the rights of man can be only understood and appreciated where mental power is cultivated. In South America the want of that element of modern society—common education, fills the patriot with just alarm for the permanency of free government. While in Prussia, the general education of the people has changed a strong monarchy in theory into a mild patriarchal government in practice. Thus moral and intellectual culture, in addition to the individual and general happiness it diffuses, is with us identified with, and secures the permanency of our free political institutions."

Throughout the whole of these annual reports, sound common sense, and pure patriotism, is to be found mingled with the practical details, nor are the Christian graces and the Bible, that bulwark of all that is good and just and holy, left unadvocated, as will appear from the following extract from his report, made in 1842:

"In conclusion, let it always be remembered, that while a sound, practical, common school education is the surest foundation of virtue and patriotism, it strengthens and adorns every CHRISTIAN GRACE, and that without it, the TREASURES OF INSPIRATION are in a great degree sealed, and the light which has been mercifully provided to guide man through this world, and *shed its rays upon his pathway to happiness*, is but dimly reflected."

Upon the re-election of Governor Porter, Mr. Shunk removed to Pittsburg and resumed the practice of his profession. Upon the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, the democratic party rallied upon Mr. Shunk to a man, and as you are aware, he was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor. Such is a brief history of the man we seek to elevate to the highest office in the gift of Pennsylvania's freemen. We know that when Mr. Muhlenberg was nominated, our political opponents exclaimed, "why did you not take Shunk, many of us would have voted for him. we know him to be a good man and we don't know anything about this man Markle!" We have now taken Shunk, and we have no doubt many—very many of the whig party in accordance with their better judgment, will lend their aid to swell his majority on the second Tuesday of October. But while many of the people composing the Whig party will support Mr. Shunk, and many more believe him to be pure, honest and enlightened, experience has shown that the more base and mercenary of their political hacks, by *forgery, misrepresentaion, and falsehood*, are seeking to *destroy* his hitherto unsullied character. I say by *forgery*, and appeal to facts, whether I use too harsh a word. On the 3d of August last, Mr. Shunk was called upon to address his German fellow citizens in the German language. This call he complied with, and forthwith a speech *purporting* to be the *one made* by Mr. Shunk on that occasion, is published in the "*Whig*" papers. Now, sir, it appears that the speech published *does not contain a single sentiment uttered by Mr. Shunk*, on that occasion, and I ask any man, whig or democrat, if the writing and publishing a speech purporting to have been made by Francis R. Shunk, not a sentence of which he ever did make, is not wilful and deliberate mirepresentation, falsehood and forgery. Technical forgery is the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing, to the prejudice of another man's right; and *this* is the fraudulent making or altering of a speech to the prejudice of Francis R. Shunk's character. Morally the latter crime is just as henious as the former. Without further remarks I give you Mr. Shunk's letter, over his own signature, denying in the most positive terms, that ever he uttered a sentiment of the speech attributed to him.

Pittsburg, August 24, 1844.

Dear Sir.—The publication in the Harrisburg Telegraph, of the 14th instant, *may*, as you observe, require some notice. It is an extract from the Pittsburg American, and purports to be the substance of a speech made by me at a Democratic Mass Meeting, held at Broadhurst's, in this city, on the evening of the 3d instant. The Speech ascribed to me is entirely a work of fancy. I DID NOT UTTER A SINGLE SENTIMENT IT CONTAINS, AND IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A SINGLE SENTIMENT I UTTERED.

Being called upon, on that evening, to speak to my German fellow-citizens in their native tongue, I made a short address to them in which I alluded to the causes which tore them from the homes of their youth, and the graves of their ancestors—from the pleasant Fatherland upon the Rhine—and induced them to come to this land of freedom, where the power of government is vested, not in Emperors and Kings, but in the sovereign people. I also alluded to the questions which at the next election for President, are to be decided, and without entering upon a consideration of the details, I urged them in common with all good citizens, to examine these questions with that care which their importance demanded, in order that their decision might be made with a view to the preservation of our free institutions, and keeping sacred, in the hands of the people, the control of the government. I urged them, to vindicate the Equal Rights of mankind. *I said not a word, and did not allude, directly, or indirectly, to religious disputes, or sects, or to the movements of the Native American party* I appeal, with the utmost confidence to every man who was present, of whatever party or politics he may be, who heard and understood what I did say, for the truth of the statement here made. In this city, where the facts are known, the publication alleded to, is understood and known to be a fabrication, and has no effect, but abroad it may be believed. I have lately seen a version of it in a German paper, published at Lebanon. Hence I am troubling you with this statement.—Use it as you may think best.

In haste, I am,
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Another slander published against Mr. Shunk, is, that he was present at the laying of the corner stone of a Roman Catholic Church, in Pittsburgh, and that upon that occasion, he spread out the National Flag for a Priest to walk upon. The whole thing is so ridiculous and contemptible, that it might be passed by unnoticed as bearing a lie upon its face, but the proof of the baseness of the charge is at hand, and I refer you to it. The officers of the Volunteer companies, who were present on that occasion, a majority of whom are members of *Protestant Churches* and some of whom are prominent members of the *Whig party*—two of them, Major Inn and Captain Sahl, having been Assistant Marshals of the late Whig Convention in Pittsburgh—have come out over their own signatures and state most positively "that no such proceeding took place, as the trampling on the American or any other Flag." And while they declare that no flag of any kind was present on this occasion, they also bear their testimony to the high character of Mr. Shunk. But here is their card itself:

[See the "CARD" of the Officers on the first page of this weeks paper.—Editors of Republican.]

This, sir, pretty effectually demolishes the 'Flag story,' and it does more, it proves the falsehood of a certificate of a Mr. Joseph Caskey, which he has sent forth in relation to this self same procession and the "United States Flag," which he says was borne by the military. Who is to be believed, this Mr. Caskey, or the *twelve* officers who commanded on the occasion, some of them prominent members—*Assistant Marshals*—of the whig party, and a majority of them members of Protestant Churches? Now, sir, the only occasion upon which Mr. Shunk had any thing to do with a Flag, was in the spring of 1843, when he was selected by the German Battalion of volunteers of Pittsburgh, to present to them on the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, a Flag which they had received from the State of Pennsylvania. Upon that occasion, Mr. Shunk presented the flag and made a speech in the German language, which was published *at the time* in the Pittsburgh papers. It contains such noble and patriotic sentiments in every way characteristic of the man, that I take the liberty of reading it to you:

"German Fellow-Citizens:—I am rejoiced, and I am thankful for the honor of having been appointed to present this flag. First, because I have been designated on the part of the Commonwealth, to shew its kindness towards this battallion; and 2dly, because on this occasion you celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty. The flag is an ancient symbol of unity, and has for time immemorial been used by divisions of armies. We find from the 1st chapter of the 4th book of Moses, that the Lord commanded the children of Israel "to pitch their tents every man by his own camp, and every *man by his own standard*, throughout their hosts."

The flag or standard of any army is not used as an idle ornament, but it has a higher and nobler object.—In success it waves in triumph, and in defeat it is lowered in despondency. The hero defends his flag, and his name shines on the page of history. The coward who deserts it, is stamped with infamy.

You are an American German Battalion, and are associated as Volunteer soldiers to defend this, your adopted country, your new fatherland. You are arrayed here, not as Germans, but as citizens of this free land. The nation from which you have sprung is the warrant for your spirit and heroism, your love of country, and devotion to the equal rights of all.

As Americans you have united to defend our borders against all enemies of the republic. and by your patriotism, I am assured that you will stand as a wall of fire in her defence. And that this flag will lead you only to victory. The motto it bears is the motto of our beloved country, Virtue, Liberty and Independence, and is an inducement to noble deeds and honorable actions.

You have an example worthy of imitations in the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania, prior to the revolution. They left their homes and battled here for liberty. They left the graves of their fathers and the places where they sported in youth, to enjoy the equal rights of man in this Western World. They were an industrious and patriotic people. They spent their property and spilled their blood in defence of liberty, the love of which they cherished in their hearts.

And when the great Declaration of Independence of these States was announced—the birth day of whose author we are celebrating, every German American heart beat with joy and hope, and in the contest that ensued, the Germans were always on the side of liberty. This touching example of your predecessors, will lead you in the path of honor to renown, if ever our invaluable privileges should be invaded.

Before I present the flag, permit me to say a word of the distinguished author of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson—whose centennial birth day we are celebrating, was in his day one of the most decided and mighty defenders of the equal rights of man. His important services in the war for Liberty, and in organizing and conducting the Government of the Republic, will be discussed by the reverend gifted orator of the day. Permit me, however, to repeat one of his sentiments, to which I know you will all respond, it is —"I have sworn upon the altar of my God, eternal enmity against every form of tyrranny over the mind of man." His life proves his devotion to this sentiment.

This flag has been given to you by the State of Pennsylvania as a token of approbation, and to quicken your heroism. The practice on solemn occasions to present banners is an old practice. Among the ancient Germans, if a knight was able to lead ten other knights against the enemy, the Kerzog gave him a banner, and he was called Bannerherr. Thus I present the flag to you, the major of this volunteer battalion; which has been organized to defend our liberty, our wives and our children against the enemies of our fatherland. Receive it, accompanied by the heartfelt hope and full confidence that it will be a light to guide you always to victory. Always keep before you the motto inscribed upon it "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," and you will be sure to triumph."

Mr. Shunk, too, sir! is assailed as being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and opposed to the Bible being read in the Common Schools. Now, this is known to be a falsehood. Mr. Shunk has lived for many years at Harrisburg, and every one there knows: and you, sir, and I, and many here present know the falsity of this charge. Mr. Shunk himself belongs to the German Lutheran Church, but Mrs. S. belongs to the Presbyterian Church and the family while in Harrisburg uniformly attended the Rev. Mr. Dewitt's church, as you, Mr. President, can attest. As to the Bible question, Mr. Shunk, in a letter under date of the 12th inst., has published a most positive contradiction of the charge of hostility to the use of the Bible in Common Schools.

[See letter on our first page—Eds Republican.]

And I am happy to say that the resolution alluded to by Mr. Shunk as offered by him at a meeting of the Directors of the Common Schools of the North ward of the borough of Harrisburg is upon record, and and an attested copy of it has been furnished by the Secretary, as follows:—

"Harrisburg, Juue 12. 1838.

"On motion of FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

"*Resolved that the Teachers in the North Ward be BE DIRECTED to open their schools by reading a portion of the Old and New Testaments by the scholars in a class or classes.*"

Extract from the Minutes.

"JOHN H. FAGER, *Secretary.*"

Thus do we see these slanders recoil upon those who coined them, in the hope of injuring a pure patriot and an honest man; and so far from effecting the object of those who originated them, they will induce, I doubt not, many honest whigs to cast their votes for the man who is thus sought to be prostrated. I refer you to the letter of Francis R. Shunk of the 10th of September—ever glorious be the day!—for a true exponent of his views upon the leading questions of the political campaign.

[We are compelled to omit this letter this week. It is all that Col. Hale pronounces it. Look out for it next week.]

Here we find a statesmanlike view of the great point at issue, expressed in language frank, manly and democratic. It is just such an open and above-board declaration as we had a right to look for from the man who has earned the title of *Honest* Frank Shunk: He is *Honest*, he is *Frank*, he is just the man we want and we *will* have him. If you wish to employ a laborer, a schoolmaster, a mechanic or a professional man, you do not employ the laborer to do the work of the mechanic, or the mechanic to do that of the doctor or lawyer. No; you call upon each to perform the work in which he has experience, and then you may expect to have your work done well. Just so it is with the Democratic party now.—We want a man for Governor, and it matters not whether he does or does not know how to perform a nice surgical operation, print a book, build a house, make a horse shoe, or perform any other work requiring nice mechanical skill: If he has these qualifications it is well enough, and as a man he is all the better for it. But for our Governor, we want a man experienced in the affairs of legislation and government—well acquainted with the history, finances, resources, internal improvement and school system of our Commonwealth.—Where shall we find such a man? We have just the man in Francis R. Shunk, the boy of 13, who worked for his own support and that of his Revolutionary father, but who now by his industry, integrity and talents has raised himself so high in the estimaion of his fellow-citizens that at the age of 57, if he lives, he will be the Governor of the Old Keystone. Let the rallying cry then go forth to every election district in the State, and let the hills and valleys pour forth their hundreds and thousands of voters in support of brave, honest, noble Frank Shunk. He sprung from the people and is emphatically the man of the people—he knows their wants, their views and feelings, and they and we have every guarantee that the measures of his administration will advance the best interests of the people and the honor of good, old, Democratic Pennsylvania.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to say a few words in behalf of our candidates for Congress and the Legislature. "Joe Henderson our brave Joe," is again in the field. The poet might have added, "modest Joe" to his titles likewise, for had it not been for his friends his noble deeds of daring at Chippewa and Erie would have been unknown to his fellow-citizens.

Now, Sir, what have been his services? In the year 1812 he applied for the post of Surgeon's Mate, and there being no vacancy in the medical department he was commissioned as First Lieutenant and ordered upon recruiting service. Being successful in enlisting men he was kept on that important duty till 1814, when having been promoted to a Captaincy, he remonstrated against being longer detained on this service and was ordered to Carlisle, where, under the direction of Col. Brady—*our own Brady*—two companies were formed, one of which, Capt. HENDERSON'S, was composed of 108 picked men. The two companies under the command of Capt Henderson, he being the senior officer, were marched to Albany, where they received orders to join Gen. Brown at Buffaloe with all possible despatch.

Hearing a report that the army was about crossing the Niagara, they made a forced march, the last two days, of 60 miles. Upon arriving at Buffalo, they were placed temporarily under the command of Major Leavenworth. The army did not cross over for sometime and Captnin Henderson was enabled to discipline his recruits, frequently drilling his men till late at night—"till 10 or 11 o'clock at night and perhaps later" Gen. Leavenworth states in his letter.

[See the letters of Gen. Leavenworth & Col. Worth, the Hero of Florida, on our first page.—Editors.]

On the third of July 1814, the army under the command of Gen. Brown, crossed into Canada, and took Fort Erie, and on the 4th they marched down the river and encamped at Streets' on Dead Creek, about two miles above the Chippewa. T night Capt. Henderson was stationed w a guard of fifty men, at the Bridge o Streets creek, where Capt. Towson was so stationed with several pieces of Artille About day-light the skirmishers of the en my crept up under cover of the banks of t creek, and fired upon the guard, several whom were wounded. Capt. Henders was sitting on a knapsack leaning against sapling and was a prominent mark for the enemy, one ball struck the sapling just over his head, another entered the knapsack on which he was sitting, and as he sprang to his feet, a third passed between his legs wounding a man who was behind him. Before the guard was relieved the enemy under the command of Gen. Riall, were seen advancing with their whole force. The guard was dismissed and returning to camp Capt. Henderson took command of his company and marched forward in column to his first battle field on the plains of Chippewa. The field selected by the enemy was a perfect plain, without a stump or bush to interfere with the movements of the troops. The opposing armies were also equal in strength; but the British Troops were the flower of their army, all regular soldiers and many of them veterans of the European army, who had gained their laurels in many a hard fought battle against the veterans of Napoleon. The American army was composed partly of Volunteers and partly of regular troops; many of them like Capt. Henderson's company, had never been in battle. But in spite of these advantages, the enemy were completely defeated, and only escaped by crossing the Chippewa and destroying the bridge. Twice during the battle they attempted to charge, but broke under the tremendous fire of the American troops. As our troops were about crossing the bridge over Streets creek, then raked by the fire of the enemy's Artillery, a shell from the enemies guns exploded in the midst of our troops and so narrow was the escape of Capt. Henderson, that his hat was carried off by a piece of the shell; as he ran to pick up it was handed to him by one of his soldiers, who cried out "never mind Capt. a miss is as good as a mile." The soldier whose name was Irvine, died a short time since in Huntingdon county. In this battle, Capt. Henderson had twenty five of his company killed and wounded. Robert hart, the finest looking and most powerful man in the service, who stood immediately in front of Capt. Henderson, was killed by a grape-shot. Having no Surgeon attached to his Regiment, no sooner was the enemy defeated, than Dr. Henderson, laying aside his military office, procured his case of instruments and box of medicine, and proceeded to dress the wounds of the brave men who had followed his guidance on the field of battle. The bravery of Capt. Henderson and his men in this battle, and their coolness and sagacity, kneeling to fire at the enemy under the smoke of the guns, was attested by Gen. Leavenworth and Col Worth. After the murderous battle of Lundy's Lane, in which Capt. Henderson did not participate, being prostrate by an epidemic disease which prevailed among the troops, the army returned to Fort Erie, where they were besieged by the British army under the command of Gen. Drummond. Here as at Streets Creek, Capt. Henderson was stationed on guard in the edge of the wood that surrounded the fort, was attacked by the British with a force outnumbering his under his command at least three to one, and in the conflict that ensued, he lost half of the men under his command. After a close siege of about two weeks the enemy prepared to take possession of Fort by storm, on the evening of the 15th of August. The American troops being apprized of their intention by deserters from the enemy were fully prepared for the attack. The enemy came on in three columns: one about 1300 strong under Col. Fisher, against the battery on the left of the Fort where Capt. Towson was stationed with 5 pieces of artillery; a second under the command of Lt. Col. Drummond, as strong was to attack the Fort proper, where Capt. Henderson and his command were stationed, while the third of over 800 men under command of Col. Scott, were to attack the Douglass battery and the space between it and the Fort. A body of militia and Indians were also to attack the centre.

About an hour and a half before day the attack was commenced against Towson's battery. Capt. Towson had directed his guard when attacked to retreat along the road leading down the lake till they came within hailing distance, and then to turn short off to the right and run down to the lake shore. The enemy came so rapidly that the officer commanding the guard was wounded in the back with a bayonet—but they kept on the road till they came to the designated spot and then turning off at right angles they ran down into the lake, which was shallow, and waded round the picket and got into the Fort. The enemy came rapidly on, and as soon as they were within hailing distance they cried out, "Capt. Towson, don't fire on the guard!" Towson replied, "I know you!" and poured a destructive fire of grape shot from his artillery seconded by a fire from the 25th Regiment under the command of Major Wood. The enemy fell back, and again and again renewed the attack, but in vain. A number of the enemy embarking in boats floated down the river and attempted to land below Towson's battery; but our brave troops, not waiting till they would land, rushed into the water and attacked them in the boats; some of the boats floated off without a single man on board to take charge of them, and the whole detachment was killed or wounded.

By this time the columns under the command of Lt. Col. Drummond and Col. Scott were beginning to attack the fort

the right of the entrenchment Capt. Henderson was stationed close to the stone buildings, which with the works around was called the Fort. At the end of the buildings next to the enemy was the bastion, or platform, surrounded by a breastwork, outside of which was the ditch. Upon the platform were mounted five heavy pieces of Artillery. The enemy advanced in gallant style to the onset, encouraging each other with cheers. They were met by a spirit and courage equal to their own, and were repulsed at every point with dreadful slaughter. What a scene of terrific grandeur was there, the darkness of the night illuminated by the flash of guns and its stillness broken by the thunder of the cannon and the shout of contending armies, mingled with the groans of the wounded and dying. Yet in such a scene was our brave & noble fellow citizen a distinguished participant. As the enemy's column approached, the voice of their leader, Col. Drummond, was heard by Capt. Henderson, high above the noise of the battle, cheering his men in a strong brogue—for he was an Irishman—"Hurra my boys we're under their guns, they cant hurt ye." In a moment afterwards, they entered the ditch, scaled the wall and as they crowded the ramparts, again Drummond's voice was heard "give them the stael my boys, give them the stael." The American officers, in the bastion, being all killed or wounded, and the men driven out, the enemy were for a moment in possession of the battery, and endeavored to turn the guns of the bastion to fire on our troops. The brave Col. Drummond was killed by a musket ball in the breast as he was turning one of the guns; and shortly afterwards the bastion and all that were in it, were blown up with a terrific explosion. Several men were killed in the Fort by stones and timbers which passed over the heads of Captain Henderson and his men. The enemy being repulsed, resumed the seige, during the continuance of which, a shell weighing about one hundred pounds from one of their mortars, fell and exploded in Captain Henderson's Marquee, about five minutes after he had left it

After the sortie of Fort Erie, Col. Brady to whose Regiment Captain Henderson belonged, was ordered to the defence of Sackets Harbor. This was a dreadful march of nearly three hundred miles through almost incessant snow and sleet and rain, over roads knee deep in mud & water. Our troops were compelled to pass nights without shelter and without provision, lying upon hemlock branches which were spread under them to keep them out of the water, which before morning would be a mass of ice. At length they reach their point of destination, where their trials and privations were lessened but not removed. In March or April following tidings of peace reached them, and Captain Henderson returned home with Col. Brady, from whom he borrowed money to bear his expenses, for such was the expense of clothes and other necessaries of life that a company officer could barely live upon his pay.

We have tried Captain Henderson in civil life, and there, as on the field of battle, he has served his country well. In the panic campaign under Jackson he braved the storm. Shall we fear to try him again? No, Never!

As to our candidate for the Legislature, JAMES BURNS, Esq:, you know him well; we all know him to be a good Democrat, an upright, worthy citizen. When he was a boy, farmers sons had few of the advantages now enjoyed by all classes.—Our country was then comparatively new, without turnpikes, without canals and without public schools. With all the disadvantages of his situation he has struggled on, and all that he has is the fruit of his own exertions, industry and integrity. But the very struggles and hardships of his early life have added strength and vigor to his character and mind. A self made man, he feels and knows his true situation and independence. He has relied upon himself heretofore and can still do so. With his own hands and by the sweat of his brow he has earned his daily bread, and if needs be his stalwart frame can again wring from the stubborn earth sustenance for himself, his wife and his children, and something to spare for the wants of others. A true representative of the noble yeomanry of our land, he may well be trusted to legislate for the rights of the people for his and their interests are one and the same.

We might have supposed that, however identified Mr. Burns is with the Democratic party, and however warmly his election would be opposed by the whigs, his known integrity and manly virtues would shield him from the attack of slander. But, alas! for poor human nature! such is not the case, and those who can find no real objection are endeavoring to defeat his election by falsehood and slander. Amongst other ridiculous stories, it is circulated that James Burns and myself were joint owners of a judgment against a certain individual, and that Mr. Burns had got an assignment of my part of the judgment and had threatened to sell this man's house and lot if he would not vote for him. Now, this is not true. I sold two young men, one of them the individual in question, a lot and got them some boards to build their house, but before they got the house built the boards and some other lumber were levied upon and sold, and bought by WM. BUTLER, who afterwards gave them to the former owners, and entered a lien upon their house for the balance of his claim. They still wanted some lumber and other building materials which they procured on JAS. BURNS' credit, to the amount of $37 75: and when I gave them their deed and took a judgment for the price of the lot, they got me to include Mr. Burns' claim in my judgment so as to save them costs. I did so, and marked that part of the judgment for the use of Mr. Burns, as he, they and myself had previously agreed upon, and there the matter stands to this day. James Burns has never asked me to assign him the judgment nor have I ever asked them or either of them for the money. The whole is a base fabrication and falsehood, and it is hardly necessary to notice a slander of this kind. No man who knows James Burns—no poor man who has been aided and assisted by him, and there are many such, will believe a word of it. The transaction is one that does credit to the heart if not to the head of Mr. Burns, whose warm heart has often led him to do many things at the expense of his pocket which others more prudent or selfish than he is, if not his own good judgment might condemn. I might appeal for the truth of this to the many young men who at their first setting out in life have received aid from him. To the many sick and destitute who bless the hand which has ministered to their necessities, and has shown himself a friend indeed in the hour when friends are needed, and when there was no prospect of a return. Sir! James Burns wants not the vote of the man who can be driven or bought, nor would his political friends be willing to do that which he would scorn to do himself We ask not such votes—we want them not—we need them not. Every Democrat will vote for him, and I have sufficient confidence in many of our political opponents to believe, that on the 2d Tuesday of October, many good men and true of the whig party will be led by their feelings of gratitude, friendship and esteem, to cast their votes for their and our noble and true friend, JAMES BURNS.

Such are our candidates; are they worthy, honest and capable, is the only question to be asked by the Democratic party. If they are such, let us give them a united and steady support, regardless of the opposition or slanders that may be hurled against them. It is no part of our principles to raise charges or cast aspersions upon the characters of the candidates of the whig party. For the character of their candidates they are answerable, not we. Of our own men we may well be proud. They are gallant standard-bearers who will never let the flag of our priciples be soiled in the dust. FORWARD, then; *one more charge along the whole line, and VICTORY WILL BE OURS!!*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

"Pledged but to TRUTH, to LIBERTY, and LAW, No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe."

WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 25, 1844.

Eisenbise & Walters,
EDITORS' AND PROPRIETORS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR CONGRESS.
CAPT. JOSEPH HENDERSON
OF MIFFLIN CO.

For Assembly,
JAMES BURNS.
For Prothonotary,
JOHN R. M'DOWELL.
For Commissioner,
GEORGE BELL.
For Auditor,
JAMES CORBETT

Dr. Henderson's Slanderers. —Another base Lie Nailed!

The Federal party are propogating a most mischievous falsehood in the several counties of the district that Dr. Henderson had asserted at a Democratic meeting in Reedsville, that the "Whigs" were *tories.* This story originated, we understand, with *Shem Zook, Esq.*, of this county, who now authorizes the publication of the following refutation, from under his own hand. The original is now in our possession.—Will the hired slanderers of a worthy and brave old soldier have the magnanimity to retract this slander and publish the refutation? We shall see.

Shem Zook's Certificate.

I hereby Certify, that after having seen Dr. Henderson's notes, which he made use of in delivering a speech at Reedsville on the 14th of September, I have reason to believe that it was not his intention to stigmatize the Whig party as tories.

SHEM ZOOK.

September 23, 1844.

☞ In addition to the above we have received the following, signed by a number of our most respectable and responsible citizens, who were present, and heard the speech of Dr. Henderson's in question:—

To the Public.

The subscribers were present at Reedsville, on the 14th of September, and believe they heard every word of the remarks made by Doctor Joseph Henderson to the Democratic meeting there assembled, and did not hear Doctor Henderson upon that or any other occasion, use the word "TORY" as applied to the present Whig party, nor any language whatever that by the most forced construction could be tortured to such an application. The only time the word "tory" was used, was when speaking of the political parties of Great Britain, where Sir Robert Peel, the present Prime Minister is the leader of the Tory party. Dr. Henderson spoke on that occasion from notes, and we believe had his speech written out in full so that there could be no possible mistake on the subject.

Ephraim Banks,	Moses Montgomery,
R. C. Hale,	Chas. Ritz.
Jas. Parker,	John Hamilton,
Samuel S. Woods,	Frederick Schwartz,
Enoch Beale.	W. R. McCay,
Henry Eisenbise,	D. W. McCormick,
James Turner,	James Waream,
George Davis.	E J Smith,

Lewistown, September 24th, 1844.

By all means,

Be sure to read Col. HALE'S EXCELLENT SPEECH, which has crowded out editorial, advertisements, &c.

Yes, and don't Forget

To read the sketch of Dr. Henderson's Military services &c., on the first page.

Ho! for McVeytown!!

Let no Democrat stay at home who can go to McVeytown on Saturday next. The Democrats in that country are of the "right stripe," and we may expect a fine treat.—We mean to go ourselves, and hereby notify the Waynesburgers to be prepared for us.

Unparalleled Attraction.

On Friday, October 4th, Raymond, &co. will exhibit the largest and best selection of living animals that have ever travelled thro' this country. Why, they've got no less than *four elephants!* trained to the harness, who will exhibit their wonderful proportions in public.

Dr. Bressler, Dentist,

Desires us to say that he can be professionally consulted at Mr. A. Greer's Hotel, from and after Friday next, until the 12th of October.

DIED

On Thursday evening last, in McVeytown Richard S. Brimmer, a highly respectable citizen of that place.

List of Causes

For trial at the SPECIAL COURT, October 21, 1844

J. Dickson who survived Maclay	vs James Kinsloe
John Oliver Jr's. heirs	vs Smith and Robison
Jane Reed	vs Alexander Reed's Exrs.
James Browns Admrs.	vs John Browns Admrs.
E. L. Benedict	vs Hogle & Fiethorn et al
Jane Reed	vs Alexander Reeds Exrs.
E. L. Benedict	vs Saml. Maclays Admrs.
James Baily	vs A Gardner
Robt. Gambles Admrs.	vs Wm Browns Exrs.
John McMonigle for John Brown	vs William McMonigle
Bank of Lewistown for G Carpenter	vs T. J. Hyneman
James McClintic	vs William Smith
Commonwealth Ex Rela of D. Milliken	vs Weaver and Townsend
Samuel L Scott	vs David Rittenhouse
J J Cunningham for D Jenkins	vs Michael Seachrist
J Dickson &c for R. Alexander	vs David Milliken
C Caufman for A. Souls	vs Samuel Brown
J and J Potter	vs G W Patterson
W B. Johnston	vs W Browns surviving Ex.
John McDowel and Jas McNitt Guardians &c	vs Jas Longwell et al
Harrisburg Saving Institution	vs John Norris jr
Conrad Hicks	vs William Smith
Isaac Fisher	vs Joseph Milliken et al
Wm Browns Exrs	vs John Norris Exrs
John Bowers Admr	vs Stephen Hinds Admr.
Joseph Trimbles Admr	vs Andrew Mayes
Snetvely for Elder	vs Duncan and Norris
Calvin Pierce	vs James McCoy
Joseph Alexander	vs James Alexander
John Wicks	vs William Kean
Henry Wicks	vs William Kean
Commonwealth for John McLanahans Admrs	vs Stoneroad and Milliken
Same for Same	vs Stephen Hinds Admr
Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike	vs Francis Boggs
George Fasick	vs Wm Thompson
W Beals for J Potter & co	vs Benjamin Strunk & co.
Same for Same	vs Wm Strunks Admr
Jos Rothrock and wife	vs Stephen Kishler
Joseph Hagertys Exrs	vs Wm Potters Admr
Thos Duncan for use &c	vs A B Norris Esq
Francis McCoy	vs Wm Browns Exrs
Same	vs John Norris Exrs
Elizabeth McConachy	vs David Lusks Admr
David Hamaker	vs Martin Gates
Winket for Comfort and Mathews	vs Adam Greer
Martha Johnston	vs David Stuarts Exrs
W B Norris	vs David Grahams Exrs
Anthony Souls	vs W J McCoy
Jannett Durno	vs John Gayton et al
J and M criswell	vs J W. Burbridge & co
Joseph Davis	vs John Norris Exrs
Sarah Taylor	vs Joseph A Bell
Jos Alexander for use &c	vs Davis and Alexander
Jas Potter Jr and co	vs William McKee
A Sierrett for J and J Potter and colfelt	vs John Norris Exrs
J and J Potter and colfelt for use	vs James E Johnson

JOHN R. McDOWEL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotarys Office, Lewistown Sept 18, 1844.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Derry township, on the 11th ult., a Red Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about 3 years old—no other mark recognized. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PHILIP ROTHROCK.

September 18, 1844—88-3t

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting held about 3 or 4 miles Lewistown, on the lands of Mr. WM. MITCHELL, in Dry Valley, to commence on the 27th September. The ministers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are affectionataly invited to attend. G. G. BROOKE.

Auditors' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to audit the account of Samuel W. Taylor, Jacob King, and Solomon King, will meet at the Lewistown Hotel, on the 24th of September next, of which all persons interested will take notice.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
JAMES PARKER,
JAMES POTTER, Jr. } Audit'

Aug 28 44 34 td

God Save the Commonwealth.

Notice---General Election.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth' approved the 2d day of July, A. D, 1839. I JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, Penna., do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a General election will be held in said county of Mifflin on the second Tuesday (8th) of October, 1844, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person as Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Centre, Huntingdon and Juniata, to fill the office of Member of Congress of the United States, to represent in the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States, the seventeenth congressional district in Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Juniata and Huntingdon.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives to represent the county of Mifflin in the house of representatives of Pennsylvahia.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, within the county of Mifflin are as follows, to wit:—

The Electors of Wayne Township, and the Borough of Newton Hamilton are to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The Electors of Oliver township to meet at the house of Mrs. Catharine Lusk in Mcveytown.

The Electors of the borough of McVeytown to meet at the Union school house in said borough.

The Electors of Granville township are to meet at the public house formerly occupied by T J Hyneman in the borough of Lewistown.

The Electors of Menno township are to meet at the house of Amos Smoker in Allensville, in said township.

The Electors of Union township are to meet at the house occupied last year by Jacob Sagner in said township.

The Electors of Brown township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by A. Greer (now R Furey) in said township.

The Electors of Armagh township to meet at the house formerly occupied by James Longwell in Perryville in said township.

The Electors of Decatur township are to meet at the house of David Mutthersbaugh in said township.

The Electors of Derry township are to meet at the court house in the borough of Lewistown.

And by an act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the borough of Lewistown was divided into two Wards and each ward to compose an election district. The Electors of the East Ward will meet at the court house and vote at the window of the Commissioners' office.

The Electors of the West Ward will meet at the same place and vote at the window of the Sheriff's office in said court house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the Election Law I am directed, That every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the U. States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or otherwise, a subordinate office or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary or Executive department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; And also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office there to be voted for.

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to Executions and for other purposes," passed and approved 16th April 1840, it is enacted that the "13th section shall not be construed to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any General or Special election in this Commonwealth.

I also hereby give notice to the Electors that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorising the erection of a Poor House in the county of Mifflin for the employment &c. of the poor of said county; but before the same shall be erected &c. it is provided that a vote be taken at the next General Election, by the electors of said county for or against such an institution—See the Act, published in all the newspapers in the said county.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the court house in the borough of Lewistown on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.—Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 81st section of said act, it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks; and one of the judges shall take charge of the such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election," being for the present year, on Tuesday the 15th of October next, at Brown's Mills in Mifflin county, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges of the aforesaid congressional district.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Also, that in the 1st section of the act of Assembly, entitled 'an Act to reduce the expenses and provide for the election of the Board of Canal Commissioners,' passed April 18th, 1843, it is enacted 'that at the next annual election, the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth shall vote for three persons as canal commissioners, who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the canal commissioners of this commonwealth; the persons so elected shall decide by drawing from a box, ballots numbered one, two, and three, which of them shall hold his office one, which two and which three years; the commissioner who shall draw the ballot numbered three, shall hold his office three years; he who shall draw the ballot numbered two, shall hold his office two years; and the other shall hold his office one year; on the second Tuesday in October in each year thereafter, there shall be elected one person as canal commissioner who shall hold his office three years; the elections of canal commissioners shall be conducted by the officers authorized by law to conduct the general elections in the several election districts; a return of the votes given for said office shall be made to the secretary of the commonwealth in the manner now provided for the transmission of returns of the election of representatives; the secretary of the commonwealth, on the receipt of all the returns, shall notify the persons so elected, who shall enter upon their duties on the second Tuesday in January succeeding their election; if any vacancy shall occur in said board, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a suitable person to supply the vacancy until the next general election, when a person shall be elected for the unexpired term of him whose death, resignation or removal, shall have caused a vacancy.

Given under my hand at my office in Lewistown the 4th day of September, A. D. 1844. JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff of Mifflin county.

Sep 4 44 te

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 29th day of April, 1844, entitled "an Act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," I JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, do hereby give notice to the qualified electors of said county, that an opportunity will be afforded them, on the 2d Tuesday of October, (which will be the 8th of said month,) at their respective places of holding general elections, of voting for or against the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvadia canal and rail road, as is provided in the following section of said act:—

SECTION 30. That so much of this act as relates to the sale of certain of the public works, shall not go into operation unless approved by a majority of the people, in the manner following, to wit:—That at the next general election, the qualified voters of this commonwealth, or as many of them as choose to do so, shall deposite in the ballot boxes, at the usnal times and places provided by law, separate ballots, indorsed "main line," with the words "for the sale of the main line," upon them, or "against the sale of the main line," as their opinions may be; That these votes shall be counted, returned and published, in like manner as the votes for canal commissioners are now provided to be; and if a majority of the votes cast at the said general election, pursuant to this act, be "for the sale of the main line," then within ten days after the publication of the votes by the proper authority, the commissioners named in the section shall proceed to execute this act, in manner and form as is herein provided; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid, be "against the sale of the main line," then, so much of the act as applies to the sale of the main line shall be null and void."

The return judges to meet at the court house, in the borough of Lewistown, on Friday the 11th of October, 1844.

Given under my hand at my office in Lewistown, the 4th day of September, A. D, 1844. JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff.

Sep 4 44 te

CHEAPER than the cheapest!!—The subscriber will open at his store room, on Main street, early next week, the following goods:

30 cases of DRY GOODS, of every kind and quality.

3 bales CARPETING.

Also—BOOTS and SHOES of every description. I have purchased the above goods very low, and will sell them cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place. SAMUEL TAYLOR.

August 28, 1844. 34tf

W. D. McVEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Mifflin county, and attend *promptly* to all professional business entrusted to his care.

McVeytown, April 22. 19tf

JACKSON'S EATING HOUSE.

The subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in the well known cellar, owned by E. L. Benedict, Esq., on the S. E. side of the Diamond, where he will always have on hand a supply of fresh

Oysters, Tripe, Pigs Feet,

FRUIT of every variety &c. He will furnish PARTIES and persons at their own houses in the most fashionable and prompt manner, and at very reasonable prices. If the doctrine be a good one, that home industry should be encouraged, it should be exemplified in this case, as I have always been a resident of Lewistown. This alone should entitle me to a fair proportion of custom.

J. W. JACKSON.

Lewistown, Sept. 25, 1844.

ADJOURNED
Assignees' Public Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, Assignees' of Michael Roush, will offer for sale, by Public Outcry at the Court house, in Lewistown on MONDAY, the 4th of NOVEMBER, next, all that valuable

Mill Property, together with a
Farm of 260 acres

of good LIMESTONE LAND, situated in Derry township, Mifflin county, four miles east of Lewistown, on the road leading from Lewistown to Adamsburg, about 130 ACRES cleared and the residue well TIMBERED. The improvements are a good

Farm House,

with a good *Spring of limestone water.* **A Bank barn** with two floors, a new FRAME HOUSE, a STONE SPRING HOUSE, over a spring of limestone water, THREE TENANT HOUSES, a Corn and Hog House, and other necessary outbuildings, an

Apple Orchard and other Fruit trees; there is thereon erected a

GRIST MILL,

with three run of Stones, two are of French Burr stone, of the best kind, one of country stone, and a **SAW MILL.** It is one of the best *WATER POWERS* in the country; the water rises in the Dam and the ice is no trouble. It is a first rate situation for any kind of Machinery. The land is patented, and a good title can be given. *The above property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers.* Any person wishing to examine the property, can do so, by calling upon Michael Roush on the premises, or his Assignees.

Also, another Tract of Land; situated on Jacks' Creek, adjoining the above property, containing 123 ACRES;

40 acres of which are cleared,

and the residue WELL TIMBERED.

JAMES BURNS,
JAMES TURNER,
Assignees.

Lewistown, August 21, 1844.

Special Court for Mifflin co.

Public notice is hereby given to all parties and persons interested, that a special Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, &c. will be held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, on the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of all issues, bills of indictment, &c. depending in any of the said courts, of which all persons and parties interested will take natice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Honorable Thomas Burnside, nearest resident President Judge, &c.

f JOHN R. McDOWELL, Proth'y.

Aug 14 44.

NOTICE.—Estate of James McDowell Sr. deceased.

TAKE notice that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of James McDowell, Sr. of Wayne tp. dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PURCELL. Adm'r.

Newton, Hamilton, July 31 44.

COMING again.—A splendid lot of New and seasonable

GOODS

has just been received at the New Store in Dr. Ard's new house opposite the Bank, where they will be sold at very moderate profits. No charge for showing goods, and no grumbling if people dont think proper to buy—therefore dont hesitate to give us a call.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Lewistown September 4 44 35tf

Orphans' Court Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for said county on the 9th day of August A. D. 1844,—there will be sold on the premises of John Utley, late of Wayne township, deceased, by public vendue or outcry on

Monday the 14th day of October, next,

the undivided half part of a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Wayne township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Scheaffer, John McNear, and others, with a LOG HOUSE and other improvements thereon erected, about 30 acres cleared, containing in the whole tract 60 acres, more or less.

The conditions of sale are—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest, and to be secured with bond and mortgage, &c.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.
J. R. Crawford, Clerk O. C.

Sep 4 ts

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assemby met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That James Brisbin, Samuel Barr, and John Fleming, or their successors, commissioners of the county of Mifflin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to determine upon and purchase such real estate as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Mifflin county; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyance there'or, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Mifflin county, to be filed in his office, and at the next general election, the qualified electors shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county, to be directors of the poor and of the house of employment, for the county of Mifflin, for the ensuing year; and the judges of the election of said county, shall immediately, on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals, the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors, of their being elected; and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the said county, on Monday of November next ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes —the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second, at the expiration of the second year; of the third, at the expiration of the third year—so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may serve for three years; and one third may be chosen annually.

SECTION 2. Every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall, within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation, which any justice of the peace of the said county is hereby authorised to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for the said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be collected by the directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorised to administer an oath or affirmation in any case when it shall become necessary in relation to the duties of the office.

SECTION 3. The said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, relative to the poor of Mifflin, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title, of the "directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin;" and by that name shall, and may receive, take and hold, any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars; and any goods and chattels, whatsoever, of the gift, alienation or bequest, of any person or persons, whatsoever; to purchase, take and hold, any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use and accommodation of the poor of said county; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with full and sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, for the payment and delivery over to his successor in office, of all moneys, notes, bonds, book accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his custody and possession; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; to bind out apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one years; if females, at or before the age of eighteen years:—*Provided*, That no child shall be for a longer time than until he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *And provided*, In all cases, the person to whom they are bound, be required to give the child at least three months' schooling in each year: *Provided, also*, That no child shall be bound without the limits of the State; and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are herein not granted or supplied, and the directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to the said corporation, and at heme at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 4. The said directors, as soon as may be after their election and organization, as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands and buildings, of erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year, whereupon, the county commissioners of the said county, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to increase the county tax by one-fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or the credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in instalments with interest, out of the county taxes: *Provided always*, That if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessrry for the purpose aforesaid or such part of it as may deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax to be paid by the county treasurer, to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor, by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of said county, with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected, the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors, by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, tender an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules and regulations, as are by law directed, relating to the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall, at least once in every year, lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children bound out by them to apprenticeship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters, mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall, at all times, when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visiters as shall, from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys, payable and receivable by the said corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by, or to them.

SECTION 6. As soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said county of Mifflin, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships to said house of employment; which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except in cases where by sickness, or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal, to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such times as he or she may be in a situation to be removed; and then convey the said pauper, and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors at a reasonable allowance

SECTION 7. The said directors shall, from time to time receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief, or shall have gained a legal settlement in said county of Mifflin, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace, directed to any constable of the said county of Mifflin, or to the overseers of the proper township of any other county of this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorised, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, The expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the said county of Mifflin.

SECTION 8. The said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government and support of the poor, and houses of employment aforesaid, and the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, The same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State, or of the United States: *And provided, also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of common pleas for the time being, of the county of Mifflin, and shall received the approbation of the same.

SECTION 9. A quorum of the said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said house of employment, at least once in every month, and visit the tapartments and see that the poor are comfortably supported; and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 10. The said directors shall, each of them, receive for their services annually, the sum of twenty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

SECTION 11. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided by the third section of this act, to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected, as if no vacancy had happened.

SECTION 12. All claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect as if this act had not passed; and when the same may have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships in the county of Mifflin, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein.

SECTION 13. As soon as the poor of the county of Mifflin shall have been removed to the house of employment of the said county, and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the said county, shall from henceforth be abolished.

SECTION 14. The powers confered and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor, in and by "An Act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships within this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes," are hereby confered and imposed on the supervisors of the highways in the said county of Mifflin; and that the justices of the peace, and sheriff within the said county, are hereby required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of the highways, the aforesaid fines forfeitures and penalties within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the said act, for the payment thereof in other counties to the overseers of the poor, and give notice of the receipt thereof to the said supervisors, within the time and in the mannea aforesaid; and that for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by the said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff in the said county, shall be subject to all fines, penalties and forfeitures, to which the justices and sheriffs in other counties are by the said act subject or liable.

SECTION 15. The commissioners of the said county are hereby authorised and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this act, the expenses incured by them in the performance of their duty; and also to pay to each of the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services during the time they are employed in erecting any building or buildings aforesaid: *Provided*, That the same shall not, including the annual sum allowed them by this act, exceed fifty dollars for any one year.

SECTION 16. So much of the laws of this commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and are hereby repealed, so far as they effect the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 17. That the sheriff of the said county shall in due time notify the said commissioners of their appointment, and when and where they shall meet for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which meeting shall be as near the centre of the county as possible.

SECTION 18. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Mifflin county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors for the several townships and boroughs at the next general election, to receive tickets either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "poor house," and in the inside "for a poor house," or "against a poor house," and if it shall appear upon casting up the votes in the different districts at the court house, on the same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a poor house, then the foregoing act to take effect; but if a majority of votes be found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby null and void.

SECTION 19. And the sheriff of Mifflin county shall cause to be published this act in all the newspapers printed in said county, at least six weeks previous to the next general election, the expense of which is to be paid out of the county treasury.

JAS. F. SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. BIGLER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-seventh day of April; one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID R. PORTER.

JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff of Mifflin county.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, August 28th, 1844. 6t

NOW THE TEETH.
Dr. S. F. GREEN.
RESIDENT DENTIST.

Informs his friends that he has just got home from Philadelphia, and brought with him some new Instruments and a fine assortment of TEETH, which he is able, ready and willing to insert on the latest & most improved plans. Plugging done low to suit the times.

Lewistown, June 12, 1844.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator with the will annexed, &c. of Wm. McCay, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, offers at private sale, the following mentioned real estate of the said dec'd, viz

3 Frame Dwelling Houses.
and LOTS of GROUND.

fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road, at the west end of said town.

Also—**Four Fields** or out lots, containing from two to three acres each, in the best order for agricultural purposes and two of them from lying on the turnpike and their nearness to the main conductor of the water-works and other advantages, are most eligibly situated for the erection of steam manufactories or private dwellings.

The terms of sale and any other information persons wishing to purchase may desire will be given by Ephraim Banks, Esq.

DAVID McCAY,
adm'r &c. of Wm. McCay, Esq. dec'd.

Nov. 15-43.

NOTICE
To the Farmers of Mifflin, and adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated SWEEP POWER and THRASHING MACHCINES at the Foundry of John R. Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability, and being made in a workmanlike manner, and the general satisfaction it has given the farmers who have purchase dmy machines, induces me to hope that I shall still receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to me. I have now on hand a number of new machines, of the best materials, and good workmanship, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favor me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

NOBLE NORTON.

Refer to JOHN R. WEEKS.
ARTHUR B. LONG.

Lewistown, Aug 9-43-tf

DRUG DY STUFFS PAINTS, &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh an general assortment of drugs &c., amongd which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Tnrpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c.,

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms, but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health and happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimonials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting themorbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilions vomiting, dyspepsia: &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists would promote their best interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville

Jan. 4th, 1842.

JOB-PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
at this Office.

CURE FOR THE GRIPPE.
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold. which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with thehopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your healthmay be secured and time and money saved.

August 9th, 1843.

Protection Against LOSS BY FIRE!

The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the past session, and fully organized and in operation under the following board of Managers, viz:—Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakley, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates and the many advantages this kind of insurance has over any other:

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company, and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the company and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applyng for insurance, must give his premium note for the cheapest class, at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000—for which he will have to pay $2.50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more, unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required on the premium note than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated upon the same principles.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places, to attend to insurances, and any person wishing to apply immediately, can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*
A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

JOHN HAMILTON, Agent,
Lewistown,

May 29th, 1844.

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the variou sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known snd used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room hat it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes, It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call ad see the machine in operation, at the barn o Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflid Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewistown Dec. 1841.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

The subscriber having leased the Brick Yard at the West end of Lewistown, formerly known as Bearly's Brick Yard, and is now prepared to manufacture Brick of all kinds, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce, Builders and others can be accomodated by calling on JACOB BEARLY

Agent for Jacob Lotz

mh 27 tf

INSURANCE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties. Building of brick and stone will also be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country, no damage can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns.

The following are the terms of insurance;

ANNUALLY.

Mills, stone or brick, from	¾ to 1	per cent
" frame, "	1 to 1½	"
Woollen factories stone	1¾	"
" frame	1½	"
Dwelling houses, brick or stone per $100 00	50	cents
" frame	¾ to 1	per cent
Stores brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
" frame	¾ to 1	"
Taverns frame	1	"
" brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
Stables & barns, brick or stone	¾	"
" ", frame	1¼	"

PERPETUALLY.

Brick or stone dwellings	2½ to 3	per cen
" " Stores	3 to 2½	"
" " Taverns	3½ to 4	"
" " Mills	8 to 10	"

Apply by letter or otherwise to

R. C. HALE.t

Lewistown, Jy17'44tf.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

On the first day of April 1844.

While the steam brig Enterprize was plying in the waters of Jackscreek, some of the connecting rods gave way and threw the vessel into danger, (as was was generally predicted.) *But the biler didn't bust, you will find the metal of a different* NATURE—IT STRETCHES. So we rigged up our vessel in less than no time, and we are now ready for business a *leetle* cheaper than ever.

I will now sell at the mills at the following prices:

Common frame stuff under 22ft long, pine or hemlock	$1 10	p 100ft
6 by 6 under 20ft long	85	
From 22 to 35ft long	1 40	
Common oak lumber	1 10	
Good oak	1 15	
¾ boards	87½	
Shingling lath and common fencing pales	44	
5000ft to one bill	35	
Plastering lath 3ft long	18¾	p 100
3½	22½	
4	25	
4 to 5	30	

Hauling to town from 12½ to 15 cents per 100ft.

The lumber in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th items will be counted inch measure—lumber less than 3 by 4 will be counted running measure. The above rates will be charged on bills handed in after the 10th instant, and a common order must be drawn or endorsed on the back of the bill, signed by the person who is to pay, with their terms of payment, when the lumber is wanted, and where it is to be left. Leave the bills at the Post Office, they will be attended to.

In all cases bills must be dated and written with a pen.

The very shortest lengths of lumber is preferable—give none on your bills double length. Some deduction will be made on sawed rails for fencing.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Jackscreek Mills April 10th 1842.

LOOK HERE
JOSEPH M'COGLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Bookseller and Stationer
—ooo—

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Cogley & McCay, and in addition to said stock he has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Cassinetts, and Vestings of the latest and newest style, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, with a splendid assortment of Trimmings for Tailors. Also, all kinds of Military Trimmings, suitable for officers' uniforms. Together with a large assortment of Made up Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Roundabouts, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts and Undershirts. His

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

consists of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Music Books, Annuals and Almanacks for 1844, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Toy-books, &c, with a general assortment of Stationary, all of which he will sell low for cash or approved acceptances.

JOS. M. COGLEY.

N. B.—J. M. C. still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and has just received the newest Fashions from the cities, and is prepared to execute all orders in that line in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the state. J. M. C.

October 18, 1843

DAVID SUNDERLAND,
MARBLE MASON,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the business at the corner of Third and Valley streets, Lewistown, where he has constantly on hand

Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.

All kinds of plain and ornamental work executed with neatness.

Marble Work for Dwelling Houses or Stores done on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country attended to with accuracy and despatch.

July 12th 1843.